

September 2014

Volume 17, Issue 8

2014 Schedule of Meetings:

Oct. 1st, Nov. 5th, and Dec. 3rd.

Doors open at 6:00 p.m., meeting starts 7 p.m., at the Rockwood Public Library (inside Eramosa Community Centre) at 85 Christie Street (near corner Christie Street and Main Street North Wellington Road 27, Rockwood, On. NoB 2K0.

Annual Membership Dues:

Regular \$10
Couple \$12
Junior (14 to age 18) \$5
Under 14 Free

Membership Contact:

c/o: Len Kuenzig, P. O. Box 21018, Meadowvale P.O., Mississauga, On. L5N 6A2, Ph: (905) 824-4893, E-mail: len.kuenzig@sympatico.ca

Inside this issue:

Upcoming Shows	2
Club Report & News	3
SWCS Fall Show Dealers	4
Seychelles Banknotes	5
U.S. Civil War Tokens	9
SWCS Show Flyer	13
Auction Sheet	14

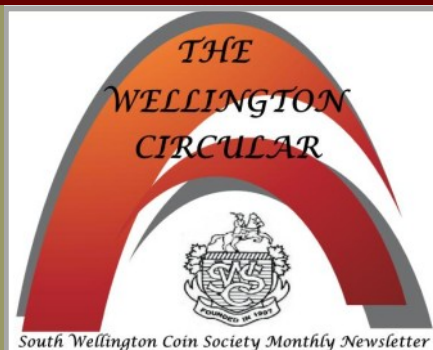


South Wellington
Coin Society

founded
in 1997



NEXT MEETING DATE:
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3RD, 2014
DOORS OPEN 6 P.M.
MEETING STARTS **7 P.M.**
THEME:
NEW ZEALAND

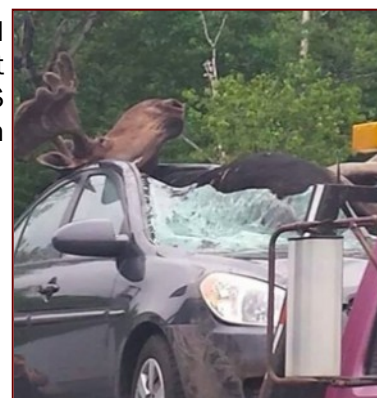


President's Message

Our next meeting is Wednesday, **September 3rd, 2014 AT **7 P.M.** (DOORS OPEN 6 P.M.)!** Our September meeting will be a presentation by **Scott Douglas** on his numismatic trip to New Zealand (and Australia). At the request of an ONA / SWCS member and also another ONA / RCNA rep, we are on a **trial basis** sending our monthly newsletter, semi-annual shows flyers and other news via email using **blind copy** (instead of the To field) starting with this issue. This was requested to reduce the risk of SPAM (although we don't send the emails to anybody who is not on the SWCS distribution list and within the hobby) and for privacy. **1.** If you find you did not receive your newsletter check your SPAM filter to see if your security system blocked it and check your junk folder. If you find it in your junk folder, first right click the message, go the junk email on the drop down menu, then hover over it for the next drop down menu and select **"Add Sender To Safe Senders List"**, then move the email to your Inbox. This should allow the messages to come through until your next mail system update or your next operating system update, at which time you will need to repeat these steps again. **2.** If you cannot find it at all, then it may be blocked entirely by your Security System or by your email provider. You can contact your email provider to see if it stopped there and ask them to **"white list" the sender**. If we find too many members are struggling to receive and locate the emails, or that too many miss the ability to connect with other SWCS members to build fellowship, then the SWCS executive will consider returning to using the 'To' instead of 'BCC', and then only those members who still want BCC used in regard to their own email will be put in the BCC field.

Ironically on Aug. 13th our Editor was driving to work and there was a large stag on the side of the expressway. That evening she opens her email and discovers this from SWCS member **Dave Marcella!** LOL 'Woman driver walked away with minor injuries, notice the towing company name!'

Cheers! **John** (johnsemedo99@gmail.com / 519-821-6379)



**Meeting Set-up /
Clean-up:**
Club Members present at
meeting

**Food & Beverages at
Meetings:**
Mel Brown

Auction Runner:
Len Kuenzig

**Newsletter
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Send pictures in jpg, files in doc,
xls, pdf, wpd, or email body.

Articles of the upcoming
newsletters are due to the Editor
by no later than the 15th of the
current month.

Advertising space will be
accommodated where space is
available.

SWCS:
Was founded in March 1997.



Local / Special Coin Shows & Conventions

- **SEPT. 21, London, ON-** London Coin Show, The Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Rd. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Displays and dealers for coins, medals, notes, and tokens. Sponsor/Affiliate: **London Numismatic Society**. For more information, call 519-472-9679.
- **OCT. 19, Stratford, ON-** Stratford Coin Show, Festival Inn, 1144 Ontario St. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$2, under 16, free banknotes, tokens, coins, books and supplies. Sponsor/Affiliate: **Stratford Coin Club**. For more information contact Larry Walker, telephone 519-271-3352, email lswalker@cyg.net.

**AND OF COURSE SWCS SHOW, see page 4 for dealers participating and
see page 13 for our show flyer!**

**CANADIAN
COIN NEWS**

<http://www.trajan.ca/showbbs/ccn.pl>



**More RCNA Convention Pictures (SWCS members:
Judy Blackman, Len Trakalo, Peter Becker, Ron Zerk)**

SWCS CURRENT EXECUTIVE

Term of Office: July 1, 2012—June 30, 2015

President / Director: John Semedo johnsemedo99@gmail.com **519-821-6379**

Vice-President / Treasurer / Archivist : Scott Douglas **519-853-3812**

Past-President / Show Chairman / Director: Mike Hollingshead
519-823-2646, cholling@uoguelph.ca

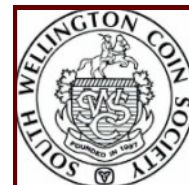
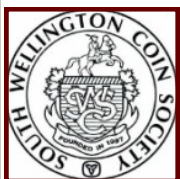
Secretary / Director: Robin Semedo **519-821-6379**

Membership Secretary / Draws: Len Kuenzig, lenkuenzig@yahoo.ca, **905-824-4893**
P. O. Box 21018, Meadowvale P.O. Mississauga, On. L5N 6A2

Auction Chairman / Club Medals / Director: Lowell Wierstra
519-824-6534, ljwierstra@rogers.com

Hospitality / Director: Mel Brown

Director Emeritus: Robert Zmija LM #1



Club Report & News reported by Mike Hollingshead and Len Kuenzig

Here's SWCS Aug. 6th meeting report:

The new earlier meeting start time was a success! There were **31** people in attendance including **John Burrell**! Everyone said they like the new time, there were **6** juniors in attendance.

Our Educational Program:

August Education: The **Gary Fedora** and **Mike Hollingshead** team presented a short presentation on the secrets of successful paper money purchasing. **Gary** has built a deserved reputation over many years for his skills in finding new homes for some of Canada's great rarities in paper money. His ability to select original, properly graded notes has enabled him to avoid the many "processed" banknotes that are flooding the market. **Gary** gave a graphic presentation of how to grade a note by gradually transforming a crisp uncirculated \$2 note down to a Fine 30 (but still Exceptional Paper Quality—EPQ) in about three minutes.

Sniffing notes for detection of cleaning products, holding the note up to light at different angles for crease detection and staple-holes, examination of corners and the note's surface for feathering of the paper, measuring the notes to detect a trimmed note were all explained. Hopefully SWCS members will have a better understanding of the rules of grading and the ways to avoid an over-graded note!

Although **Gary** has told us he is a shy person with a fear of speaking to crowds, it was not evident to our audience as his presentation was humorous, informative, well-researched and captivating! We are fortunate to have **Gary** and **Mike** in our club and willing to share their time and expertise.

September's Education: **Scott Douglas** will present a **Numismatic Travelogue of New Zealand**. Freshly returned from his

North American Guest Lecturer at the First New Zealand International Numismatic Conference, Fair & Walking Tour, Scott will give us an introduction to his experience at this prestigious gathering which he reported was "The Numismatic Trip of a Lifetime". Make sure you are here **September 3rd with our new start time 7 p.m. to hear Scott's account!**

Draws:

Matt MacNeal was not in attendance so our September membership draw amount swells to **\$10**. So easy to win if the stars are aligned: Just be there and have your name chosen from the box of current membership names.

King Arthur's Treasure: Named in memory of one of our Presidents (**Art Stephenson**) who brought the idea with him from the Calgary Coin Club to South Wellington. To enter the draw bring 5 foreign coins, 5 tokens, 5 woods, or a combination of any of those including paper money to deposit in the K.A.T. box. If you forget, a loonie will suffice! You receive a ticket and one person is chosen to win the entire treasure. August's winner of an equivalent 70 items was our resident researcher, presenter and auction runner **Scott Douglas**.

Door Draws: Winners were **Dwayne Spears**, **Lowell Wierstra** (aka WeirStar — 'i' before 'e' and 'r' before 'a'?), **Peter H-D**, **Ron Zelk** and **Peter Becker**. Thank you to all who donated prizes recently.

Monthly Auction:

The commission charged to consignors: Sold for under \$20, auction fee is 25 cents and items sold for over \$20 fee is \$1. Pretty simple. No buyers premium, no sales tax.

Bring your items to consign to the meeting or contact **Lowell** at ljwierstra@rogers.com or phone 519-824-6534! Please use the new consignment form.



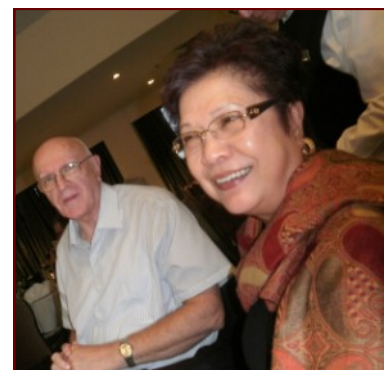
RCNA recognizes a SWCS Member:

Ron Zelk received an RCNA Milestone Award for his 40 years of membership. It was presented in Mississauga on Sat., Aug. 16th, 2014. (9 photos courtesy of **Judy Blackman** on pages 3 & 4)



Congratulations Ron!

We are happy to see **John & Monina Regitko** out at the RCNA banquet.



John recently battled some health challenges, we are happy to see he's in recovery! Get better soon dear friend!

Our good friend **Lisa McPherson** (formerly **Spinks**) was recognized for her dedication and support of the *Coin Kids* program.



Another good SWCS buddy **Ron Greene** whacked up at least 5 awards at the Sat. Noon presentation and then added two more at the evening banquet (which both **Scott Douglas** and **Judy Blackman** were in attendance to represent our club)!



Our new SWCS Webmaster **Julaine Scott** (**Dan & Judy Gosling's** daughter) was also recognized for all her technical work for the RCNA.



Your Editor's good friends **Ann Marie Site-man** (who has worked with **Judy** on the RCNA Young Numismatist programs in past years) and her 16-year old son **John** posed when **John** took first place for his exhibit on *Modern Day Olympic Coins*, and also picked up the *James E. Charlton Junior Award* established in 1969 for YNs under age 18 who exhibit at the RCNA convention.

John previously won this award in 2008 (one year after he began collecting, he was only 10 when he received it). Our Editor previously profiled **John** in the December 2012 RCNA Numis Notes ebulletin. He's a

very intelligent and forward thinking young man, who is actively involved many sports and activities along with school, and he excels at it all!



Show Update:

Confirmed dealers for our SWCW Fall Show are:

Verne Hoskins (Port Dover);
Paul Koolhaas (Tottenham);
Robin Kenny (Toronto Gold & Silver);
Dan Jones (Kingsville);
Peter Kostyk (Niagara Falls);
Andy Grecco (Thorold);
Colonial Acres Coins (Kitchener);
Tom & Marg Clarke (Windsor);
Dave Hill (Wasaga Beach);
Select Currency (Georgetown);
Ernie & Linda Blair (Milton);
Mike Wilson & Brian Bell (The Coin Cabinet, New Brunswick);
Ted & Sandy Bailey (Paris);
Rudy Sauro (Hamilton);
Ken & Norma Preece (Brantford);
Halton Coins (Halton Hills);
MK Coins (Woodstock & Cambridge);
B&W Coins (Brampton); and
Joe Szeker (Brantford).

Due to *Seaby's Auction* (in London, U.K.) and *The World Paper Money Fair* (in Limburg, Netherlands), both **Gary Miller** and **Mike Findlay** will be absent until SWCS's May show (2015).

Look for SWCS's 1/4 page advertisement in the September issue of the *Canadian Coin News*!!!

Island Nation of Seychelles

Your Editor has mentioned before she is a member of the Australian Numismatic Society and enjoys many benefits as a result. Another example of a benefit is the member in Seychelles pays his membership rate and auction lots by sending “uncirculated Seychelles” notes at the current Australian exchange rate so the notes can be included in the club’s auctions enabling members to purchase them well below the local dealers best wholesale prices. If they don’t sell in the auction, the club then sells them to the local dealers. So in the June-July 2014 on-line auction, your Editor was able to acquire these notes to her collection. Although several look the same, as you can see from the serial numbers they are all different notes, and I’ve only shown one set of reverses.

Top SCR Exchange Rates

Auto-refresh 15s 0 : 44	EUR	USD	GBP	AED	INR	ZAR	AUD	MUR	CHF
1 SCR	0.05980	0.07993	0.04790	0.29356	4.85940	0.84343	0.08580	2.48172	0.07246
Inverse	16.7211	12.5115	20.8762	3.40644	0.20579	1.18563	11.6556	0.40295	13.8016



The 155-island nation (as per the Constitution) of Seychelles which is the French word for SHELLS, officially it's the Republic of Seychelles, and spans an archipelago in the Indian Ocean, whose capital, Victoria, lies some 1,500 km east of mainland Southeast Africa. Other nearby island countries and territories include Zanzibar to the west and Comoros, Mayotte, Madagascar, Réunion and Mauritius to the south.



Some scholars assume that Austronesian seafarers and later Maldivian and Arab traders were the first to visit the uninhabited Seychelles. Remains of Maldivian mariner presence from the 12th century were found in Silhouette Island. The earliest recorded sighting by Europeans took place in 1502 by the Portuguese Admiral Vasco da Gama, who passed through the Amirantes and named them after himself (islands of the Admiral). The earliest recorded landing was in January 1609, by the crew of the “Ascension” under Captain Sharpeigh during the fourth voyage of the English East India Company.

A transit point for trade between Africa and Asia, the islands were occasionally used by pirates until the French began to take control starting in 1756 when a Stone of Possession was laid by Captain Nicholas Morphey. The islands were named after Jean Moreau de Séchelles, Louis XV's Minister of Finance.



The British contested control over the islands between 1794 and 1810. Jean Baptiste Quéau de Quincy, French administrator of Seychelles during the years of war with the United Kingdom, declined to resist when armed enemy warships arrived. Instead, he successfully negotiated the status of capitulation to Britain which gave the settlers a privileged position of neutrality.

Britain eventually assumed full control upon the surrender of Mauritius in 1810, formalized in 1814 at the Treaty of Paris. Seychelles became a crown colony separate from Mauritius in 1903. Elections were held in 1966 and 1970. Independence was granted in 1976 as a republic within the Commonwealth. In 1977, a coup d'état ousted the first president of the republic, James Mancham, who was replaced by France-Albert René. The 1979 constitution declared a socialist one-party state, which lasted until 1991. The first draft of a new constitution failed to receive the requisite 60% of voters in 1992, but an amended version was approved in 1993.

In the 1980s there was a series of coup attempts against President France-Albert René, some of which were supported by South Africa. In 1986, an attempted coup led by the Seychelles Minister of Defence, Ogilvy Berlouis, caused President René to request assistance from India. The Indian naval vessel, INS Vindhyagiri, arrived in Port Victoria to help avert the coup.

In January 2013, the country declared a state of emergency; the tropical cyclone Felleng caused torrential rain, and flooding and landslides destroyed hundreds of houses.

The Central Banking in the Seychelles started as far back as 1936, with the establishment of the Seychelles Currency Board, similar to other British colonies of the time. The Seychelles Notes Ordinance and the Coinage Ordinance of 1936 bestowed the responsibility for the issue and redemption of Seychelles currency on the Colonial Secretary and later, with the Financial Secretary, acting as Currency Commissioner.

Almost forty years later, under the Seychelles Currency Act of 1974, the issue, re-issue and redemption of currency became the joint responsibility of the Financial Secretary and the Accountant General (the Board), appointed as Currency Commissioners with the Treasury acting as agent. One important change relative to the previous set-up was that the colonial government granted the Board the authority to hold and manage all the domestic and foreign assets of the country. The Board did not have the power to formulate or conduct monetary policy nor to act as the lender of last resort and supervise the banking sector. The issuance of domestic currency was constrained by the requirement that each issue be backed by foreign currency. However, a fiduciary issue of not more than 30 per cent of total issued currency against securities issued or guaranteed by the Government of Seychelles was possible. Similarly to other colonies, the domestic currency – Seychelles Rupee – was pegged at R13.3333 to the Pound Sterling.

The weaknesses of the Currency Board were uncovered by its inability to adapt and assume control over a rapid expansion of the domestic banking sector in the seventies brought about by a boom in tourism.. With the Board having no mandate to undertake monetary policy, adherence to a fixed exchange rate regime, implied that the domestic money supply would fluctuate according to the flows of external capital. This situation was as expected not favourable to stable and sustainable economic development. As a result, in August 1976, an International Monetary Fund (IMF) Mission at the invitation of the Seychelles government undertook a study of the financial system and recommended structural and operational improvements in the Currency Board system.

Following IMF recommendations the government firmly decided to create a central banking institution to regulate money supply, to supervise the banking system and generally to foster financial conditions conducive to orderly and balanced development. However, given the rudimentary structure of the financial system and the lack of local expertise, it was



decided that, as an interim step, a Monetary Authority be set up, with the establishment of a fully fledged Central Bank planned for a later date. Hence, on November 24, 1978 the Seychelles Monetary Authority Decree was enacted and the Seychelles Monetary Authority (SMA) was founded under this decree on December 1, 1978. All the responsibilities, as well as the assets and liabilities of the Currency Fund established under the Seychelles Currency Act, 1974 were transferred to the Authority.

The SMA functioned very much like a Central Bank. The 1978 Decree empowered it with the necessary tools to enable it to achieve its objectives. These included (but were not limited to) the issue of currency, the management of external reserves, banker and lender of last resort to government and commercial banks and inspection of banks and other financial institutions. The most important difference with its predecessor was that the Authority was given the responsibility for monetary policy, thus enabling it to set monetary instruments such as interest rates and credit controls to achieve certain desired objectives. However, the 1978 Decree provided for a Board of Directors comprising of three members; one of whom was the Permanent Secretary of Finance; another being the Accountant-General; and the third being any person as may be appointed by the President. This was to ensure that the Authority consult closely the government, mainly the Department of Finance, in its capacity as Financial and Economic Advisor.

On the technical front, the tasks of collecting and compiling of monetary and banking statistics was transferred from the Government Statistics Office to the Research Department of the SMA. Soon after, the Authority also commenced to compile Balance of Payments statistics and took over the handling of the IMF accounts and Reserve Tranche position from the Treasury. The Authority received the first allocation of SDR 135,200 on January 1, 1979. In February 1979, the administration of the Banking Ordinance 1975 and the Banking (Special Provisions) Act 1976 was transferred from the Registrar General to the Monetary Authority.



Within a relatively short period of time, the SMA was able to assume most of the principal functions of a Central Bank in a small developing country. By 1982 the SMA had taken over from Barclays Bank International Ltd. Now Barclays Bank (Seychelles) Ltd., full responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the main central government accounts. Thus, with some minor adjustments, the SMA Decree 1978 was turned into the Central Bank of Seychelles Act 1982, which was approved by the People's Assembly on December 29, 1982. On January 1, 1983, the Central Bank of Seychelles (CBS) was officially inaugurated, with the simultaneous dissolution of its precursor, the Seychelles Monetary Authority (SMA). The bank's crest, country's coat of arms and flag are to the left.

During the twenty odd years of its existence, with growing experience and an increased number of qualified manpower, the Bank has greatly evolved whilst maintaining its critical role in the economy. In 2002, conscious of the need to restore confidence in the institution, the Bank, in consultation with the IMF,



commenced work on updating the Central Bank Act and in December 2004, the National Assembly enacted the Central Bank of Seychelles Act 2004 thereby repealing the previous legislation. The Act formally provides the Bank with institutional and operational autonomy. Under the previous legislation, the Governor of the Bank also held the position of Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Finance. This occasionally led to a certain degree of ambiguity in economic policy decision-making as the Bank and government have different agendas.

Under the new Act, the Governor of the Bank is no longer allowed to hold the post of Principal Secretary of Finance, giving the Bank more autonomy. Furthermore, a new board of directors of the Bank was appointed, constituting of directors from both the private and public sector. The new Act also explicitly set out the objectives of the Bank, which were revised in 2009, as part of the IMF-supported economic reform programme so as to be in conformity with current developments.

The primary objective of the Bank is now to maintain domestic price stability, following further amendments to the Act in 2011. Additionally, the post of Deputy Governor was replaced with the positions of First Deputy Governor and Second Deputy Governor. The bank has recently instituted new security features for banknotes as well. Many steps they are taking are consistent with those of the G7 nations. As at Tuesday 7th June, 2011, the Central Bank of Seychelles has issued new 50, 100 and 500 Seychelles rupee banknotes with upgraded design, colour and security features. The current 50, 100 and 500 rupee banknotes are gradually being withdrawn from circulation but still remain legal tender banknotes and should continue to be used alongside the new upgraded 50, 100 and 500 rupee banknotes.



Below appear descriptions of all the new security feature additions incorporated into the new banknotes also added and changed are patterns and colours to assist in recognising and differentiation between the banknote denominations

<p>Silver Holographic Sailfish Foil</p> <p>The silver hologram feature in the sailfish reflects different images. In the Rs50 the Aldabra Rail and the figures 50 when the note is held at different angles.</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Fluorescent Metallic Security Thread</p> <p>Fluorescent Green 2.5mm Windowed Cleartext® security thread with legend reading CBS and inverted.</p> <p>4</p>	<p>Turtle Watermark</p> <p>When putting the note up to the light it is possible to see the Turtle watermarks subtle areas of light and shade.</p> <p>7</p>	<p>GEMINI™ Security Feature</p> <p>GEMINI™ is a novel ultra-violet (UV) teller assist feature. The feature appears as a single colour under daylight but fluoresces two different colours under UV illumination. In the case of the Rs50 Orange and Green.</p> <p>10</p>
<p>Gold Holographic Sailfish Foil</p> <p>The gold hologram feature in the sailfish reflects different images. In the Rs100 the Seychelles Giant Tortoise and the figures 100 when note is held at different angles.</p> <p>2</p>	<p>Colour Shifting Security Thread</p> <p>Red/Green colour shifting 2mm Windowed Machine Readable Starchrome® security thread with legend reading CBS and inverted.</p> <p>5</p>	<p>Turtle Watermark</p> <p>When putting the note up to the light it is possible to see the Turtle watermarks subtle areas of light and shade.</p> <p>8</p>	<p>GEMINI™ Security Feature</p> <p>GEMINI™ is a novel ultra-violet (UV) teller assist feature. The feature appears as a single colour under daylight but fluoresces two different colours under UV illumination. In the case of the Rs100 Orange and Green.</p> <p>11</p>
<p>Gold Holographic Sailfish Foil</p> <p>The gold hologram feature in the sailfish reflects different images. In the Rs500 the Seychelles Scops Owl and the figures 500 when the note is held at different angles.</p> <p>3</p>	<p>Colour Shifting Security Thread</p> <p>Red/Green colour shifting 3mm Windowed Machine Readable Starchrome® security thread with legend reading CBS and inverted.</p> <p>6</p>	<p>Turtle Watermark</p> <p>When putting the note up to the light it is possible to see the Turtle watermarks subtle areas of light and shade.</p> <p>9</p>	<p>GEMINI™ Security Feature</p> <p>GEMINI™ is a novel ultra-violet (UV) teller assist feature. The feature appears as a single colour under daylight but fluoresces two different colours under UV illumination. In the case of the Rs500 Red and Green.</p> <p>12</p>
<p>50 Denominational Text</p> <p>The 50 Denominational text improves the colour distinction between the notes.</p> <p>13</p>	<p>100 Denominational Text</p> <p>The 100 Denominational text improves the colour distinction between the notes.</p> <p>14</p>	<p>500 Denominational Text</p> <p>The 500 Denominational text improves the colour distinction between the notes.</p> <p>15</p>	

U.S. Civil War Tokens

Civil War tokens are token coins that were privately minted and distributed in the United States between 1861 and 1864. They were used mainly in the Northeast and Midwest. The widespread use of the tokens was a result of the scarcity of government-issued cents during the Civil War.

Civil War tokens became illegal after the United States Congress passed a law on April 22, 1864 prohibiting the issue of any one or two-cent coins, tokens or devices for use as currency. On June 8, 1864 an additional law was passed that forbade all private coinage.^[1]



Civil War tokens are divided into three types—store cards, patriotic tokens, and sutler tokens. All three types were utilized as currency, and are differentiated by their designs. The collectible value of the tokens is determined chiefly by their rarity. Right is a Civil War store card.

By 1862, the second year of the Civil War, government-issued coinage began vanishing from circulation. American citizens hoarded all coins with gold and silver, and eventually began hoarding copper-nickel cents as well. This made it extremely difficult for businesses to conduct transactions.

In response, many merchants turned to private minters to fill the void left by the hoarded coins. The first of these privately minted tokens appeared in the autumn of 1862, by H. A. Ratterman, in Cincinnati (Ohio). It is estimated that by 1864, there were 25,000,000 Civil War tokens (nearly all redeemable for one cent) in circulation, consisting of approximately 7,000–8,000 varieties.^[2] Right is a Lindenmueller token.



One of the best-known and commonly struck types were store cards known as "Lindenmueller tokens," named for New York barkeep Gustavus Lindenmueller. In 1863, Lindenmueller had more than one million of his one-cent tokens struck and placed into circulation. One of the common uses for the token was for streetcar fare. The Third Avenue Railroad company of New York, which had willingly accepted a large quantity of the Lindenmueller tokens in lieu of actual currency, asked Lindenmueller to redeem them. He refused, and the railroad had no legal recourse. Incidents such as these eventually forced the government to intervene.^[3]

On April 22, 1864, Congress enacted the Coinage Act of 1864. While the act is most remembered for the introduction of the phrase "In God We Trust" on the newly created two-cent piece, it also effectively ended the usage of Civil War tokens. In addition to authorizing the minting of the two-cent piece, the act changed the composition of the one-cent piece from a copper-nickel alloy (weighing 4.67 grams) to a lighter, less thick piece composed of 95% copper (weighing 3.11 grams).^[4] The new one-cent piece was much closer in weight to the Civil War tokens, and found greater acceptance among the public.^[5]

While the Coinage Act made Civil War tokens impractical, the issue of their legality was decided on June 8, 1864, when Congress enacted 18 U.S.C. § 486, which made the minting and usage of non-government issued coins punishable by a fine of up to \$2,000, a prison term of up to five years, or both. (Chapter 25 of Title 18 deals specifically with counterfeit and forgery). It did not make it illegal to own Civil War tokens, however, and evidence exists that the tokens were viewed as collectibles as early as 1863, when the first known listings of Civil War tokens were published.^[2] Right is an example of a Patriotic token.



A thoroughly researched article "Gustavus Lindenmueller: The Myth, The Man, The Mystery" at <http://www.cwtsociety.com/AOTM/> debunks most of what is claimed above.

Patriotic Civil War tokens typically displayed a patriotic slogan or image on one or both sides. Since the majority of these tokens were minted in Union states, the slogans and images were decidedly pro-Union. Some common examples of slogans found on patriotic tokens are "The Union Must and Shall Be Preserved," "Union For Ever," and "Old Glory". Some of the images found on patriotic tokens were the flag of the United States, a 19th-century cannon, and the USS Monitor.^[6]

Among the best-known varieties of patriotic tokens are the so-called "Dix tokens." They are named for John Adams Dix, who served as Secretary of the Treasury in 1861. In a letter from Dix to a revenue cutter captain, Lieutenant Caldwell, he orders Caldwell to relieve another cutter captain of his command for refusing an order to transfer from New Orleans to New York. The letter ends with the following sentence: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." The quote found its way to a number of patriotic tokens, albeit with a slightly modified wording ("haul down" is usually replaced by "tear it down"). Right is an example of a Civil War Store Card token.



Civil War store cards differ from patriotic tokens in that one or both sides displays the name and/or location of a privately owned business. Businesses that could afford it had two custom dies made, with both advertising the business. Otherwise, only one side displayed the business's information.^[7]

Sutler tokens are similar to store cards. Rather than listing the name of a private business, however, these tokens bore the name of a particular army unit (usually a regiment) and the name of the sutler who conducted transactions with the regiment. Of the three types of Civil War tokens, sutler tokens are by far the rarest.

There are several factors that determine the collectible value of Civil War tokens. The main factor is rarity, which is measured on a scale from 1 to 10 (1 being the most common type). The scale was developed by noted numismatic dealer and writer George Fuld.

The material used to mint Civil War tokens can also affect collectibility. Civil war tokens were minted using a variety of materials, copper being a common choice (often actually bronze). Other materials used for minting were nickel, tin, German silver, white metal, and silver. Examples of tokens minted using rubber are also known to exist.^{[2][8]}

Fuld rarity scale

- R-1: Greater than 5,000
- R-2: Between 2,000 and 5,000
- R-3: Between 500 and 2,000
- R-4: Between 200 and 500
- R-5: Between 76 and 200
- R-6: Between 21 and 75
- R-7: Between 11 and 20
- R-8: Between 5 and 10
- R-9: Between 2 and 4
- R-10: Unique (one known example)



The 1863 Civil War Token in our SWCS September auction, is a Patriotic token—Monitor / Union For Ever. Here's an example (picture left and right of scale above) of an AU-58 grade. Below are 3 more examples of Civil War Army / Navy Patriotic tokens.



This is a Civil War token Fuld 241 / 336 a R1 EF (bit dark and porous). It depicts a pictorial of War Ship Monitor 1864 Our Navy reverse. This is one of the more popular Civil War tokens.

U.S. Civil War Tokens: As soon as the Civil War started all of the coins disappeared into mattresses and holes in the ground. The government resorted to paper money, which it had not done before. For small change many northern merchants issued tokens. Several thousand types were created before they were prohibited late in 1863.



< USA, Civil War token, dies 19/396, turban head L, 1863 / WILSON'S 1 MEDAL, F \$18.00 sold 12/7/2008

USA, Civil War token, OHIO, R-175C-1a, C.G. BRUCE AUTHORIZED WAR CLAIM AGENT 1863... / \$100 BOUNTY..., crude aVF \$21.00 sold 12/7/2008 >



< USA, Civil War token, dies 46/335, turban head R, 1864 / OUR ARMY, spot, VF+ \$17.50 sold 12/7/2008

USA, Civil War token, NEW YORK, R-630BI-1a, Indian head L, FREDERICK ROLLWAGEN, JR. 1863 / 587 THIRD AVENUE AND 20 & 21 CENTRE MARKET, N.Y., small spot rev., AU-Unc \$36.00 sold 12/7/2008 >



< USA, Civil War token, dies 51/342a, Indian head L / shield, UNION FOREVER, 1864, XF \$24.00 sold 12/7/2008



USA, Civil War token, NEW YORK, R-630BA-1a, safe, G. M. MITTNACHT'S EAGLE SAFE / chopping block, 23 SPRING ST. NEW YORK, XF \$40.00 sold 12/7/2008 >

< USA, Civil War token, dies 63/309, turban head L / ARMY & NAVY, old scratch, VF \$21.00 sold 12/7/2008



USA, Civil War token, NEW YORK, R-630AQ-3a, bust L, 1863 / beer stein, GUSTAVUS LINDENMUELLER NEW-YORK, VF \$21.00 sold 12/7/2008 >



Above left is a USA, Civil War token, dies 135/440, bust Jackson L, FOR OUR COUNTRY COMMON CAUSE / NOW AND FOR EVER, F \$11.00 sold 12/7/2008



< USA, Civil War token, NEW YORK, R-630AM-1a, Germania seated L, 1863 / lyre in wreath, CHRISTOPH KARL 42 AVENUE A, NEW YORK., scratches, edge bumps, VF \$17.00 sold 12/7/2008

USA, Civil War token, dies 219/320, THE FEDERAL UNION... / ARMY & NAVY, VF \$13.00 sold 12/7/2008 >



< USA, Civil War token, R-630M-13a, BROAS BROS... / Washington die 1143, VF \$24.00 sold 12/7/2008

USA, Civil War token, dies 206/320, flag, THE FLAG... 1863 / ARMY AND NAVY, XF \$21.00 sold 12/7/2008 >



< USA, Civil War token, R-630L-2a, BROAS BROS... / rev. die 1121, rev. die worn, VF \$21.00 sold 12/7/2008

USA, Civil War token, dies 164/312, THE FEDERAL UNION IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED / ARMY & NAVY, some red gunk, probably removable with paint stripper, VF \$22.00 sold 12/7/2008 >



< USA, Civil War token, R-10H-8a, UNION FLOUR in wreath / REDEEMED BY D.L. WING & CO. ALBANY N.Y., XF \$25.00 sold 12/7/2008

< USA, Civil War token, dies 236/426, UNION / LIBERTY 1863, XF \$18.00 sold 12/7/2008

1863 EXO 11723 USA Civil War Token— FIRST IN WAR FIRST IN PEACE—1863 VF—UNION FOREVER—Plain edge R1 Fuld 174 272 >

< USA, Civil War token, dies 223/328, THE FEDERAL UNION... / ARMY AND NAVY, XF \$18.00 sold 12/7/2008



< USA, Civil War token, dies 221/324, THE FEDERAL UNION... / ARMY AND NAVY, XF \$21.00 sold 12/7/2008



Notes and references

1. Yeoman, R.S., *A Guide Book of United States Coins* (2004 edition), Whitman Publishing, 2003. ISBN 1-58238-199-2
2. George and Melvin Fuld, *U.S. Civil War Store Cards*, Quarterman Publishing, Inc., 1975. ISBN 0-88000-135-6
3. Tebben, Gerald, "An overview of Civil War Tokens", Columbus, O., Civil War Tokens. Retrieved June 26, 2006. Archived June 27, 2006 at the Wayback Machine
4. "Indian Head Cents". CoinFacts.com. Retrieved on June 23, 2006
5. "Indian Head Bronze Cents 1864-1909". www.coinresource.com. Retrieved on June 23, 2006.
6. Farr, Arthur W. March 1999. "More on the Monitor and Merrimac" Civil War Token Society. Retrieved July 1, 2006
7. Civil War Patriotic Tokens. civilwartokens.com. Retrieved June 22, 2006.
8. Civil War Tokens. civilwartokens.com. Retrieved June 23, 2006.



South Wellington Coin Society



Annual Fall Show
Saturday, September 27th, 2014
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

*** BUY * SELL * TRADE * EVALUATIONS ***
AT OVER 35 DEALER TABLES

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Wide Variety: Foreign and Canadian Coins, Medals, Tokens, Banknotes, Script, Canadian Tire Coupons, Coin Supplies and More. Something for Everyone!



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all held at Branch 234—Colonel John McCrae Memorial Legion:

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May 2, 2015

May 7, 2016

May 6, 2017

Fall:

September 26, 2015

September 24, 2016

September 23, 2017

Contact:

Mike Hollingshead

cholling@uoguelph.ca

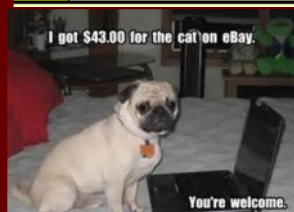
Phone: (519) 823-2646

South Wellington Numismatic Society

AUCTION LIST FOR SEPTEMBER 3rd 2014



LOT	DESCRIPTION	EST. VALUE	RESERVE	YOUR BID	WINNING BID
1	Canada 2004 twenty dollar bill radar note		\$21.00		
2	Canada 2005 ten dollar bill radar note		\$10.00		
3	British Virgin Islands 1974 twenty five cents proof, Mangrove Cuckoo, Copper-Nickel - see picture in masthead	\$5.00	\$2.00		
4	Cayman Island 1974 twenty five cents proof, Copper-Nickel, LOW MINTAGE 15,387	\$8.00	\$1.00		
5	Canada 2006 R C M roll of loonies (logo, snowy owl, or loon setting?)	\$62.50	\$26.00		
6	Canada 1910 silver half dollar, Edward VII, Victorian Leaves or Edwardian Leaves?, .925	\$25.00	\$12.00		
7	Canada 1911 silver half dollar, George V, .925	\$30.00	\$12.00		
8	Canada 1912 silver half dollar, George V, .925	\$30.00	\$10.00		
9	Canada 1913 silver half dollar, George V, .925	\$50.00	\$15.00		
10	Canada 1916 silver half dollar, George V, .925	\$30.00	\$12.00		
11	Canada 1917 silver half dollar, George V, .925	\$27.00	\$12.00		
12	Canada 1918 silver half dollar, George V, .925	\$25.00	\$12.00		
13	Canada 1919 silver half dollar, George V, .925	\$25.00	\$12.00		
14	Canada 1920 silver half dollar, George V, .800	\$17.00	\$10.00		
15	Canada 1929 silver half dollar, George V, .800	\$27.00	\$12.00		
16	Canada 1931 silver half dollar, George V, .800, LOW MINTAGE 58,000!!!!	\$25.00	\$12.00		
17	Canada 1937 silver half dollar, George VI, .800	\$22.00	\$11.00		
18	Canada 1938 silver half dollar, George VI, .800	\$50.00	\$15.00		
19	Canada 1939 silver half dollar, George VI, .800	\$35.00	\$12.00		
20	Canada 1940 silver half dollar, George VI, .800	\$16.00	\$8.00		
21	Canada 1918 silver five cent, George V, .925, LOW MINTAGE 9,000!!!!	\$9.00	\$4.00		
22	Canada 1926 nickel near 6, George V, .99 Nickel	\$25.00	\$12.00		
23	U S A 1863 patriotic civil war token - Monitor / Union For Ever (see article in this issue)	\$25.00	\$12.00		
24	1850 Upper Canada bank token holed half penny	?	\$3.00		
25	1857 Upper Canada bank token half penny	\$50.00	\$5.00		
26	1896 P M Charles Tupper		\$1.00		
27	Hamilton 1971 anniversary dollar 125th		\$1.00		
28	October Fest 1973 dollar		\$1.00		
29	Irish Bust & Harp half penny token 1820	\$20.00	\$10.00		
30	Canada 1867-1927 confederation medallion		\$3.00		
31	Canada 1939 George 6th visit to Canada		\$1.00		
32	Canada 1953 Queen Elizabeth coronation medallion		\$1.00		
33	Canada 1933 penny, George V	\$2.00	\$1.00		
34	Canada 1935 penny, George V	\$2.00	\$1.00		
35	Netherland East Indies 1945 P 1/10 gulden, Wilhelmina, silver .720	\$3.00	\$2.00		
36	U.S.A. 1956 silver dime, Roosevelt, .900 (is it a D?)	\$2.50	\$1.25		
37	U.S.A. 1944 silver dime, Liberty (Mercury), .900 (is it an S or a D?)	\$2.60	\$1.25		
38	U.S.A. 1943 silver dime, Liberty (Mercury), .900 (is it an S or a D?)	\$2.60	\$1.25		
39	Great Britain 1886 farthing		\$1.00		
40	Canada 1965 two pennies a V2 (sm bds, bl 5) and V3 (lg bds, bl 5)		\$1.00		



Coins for auction call Lowell Wierstra @ 519-824-6534

